



Tenure: rationale

- Tenure for librarians:
 - Fair and proper procedures for evaluation on relevant criteria
 - Librarianship, professional contributions, service, scholarship, other
 - Academic freedom as pertinent
 - Certain degree of economic security
- Academics with tenure should be terminated
 - only for 'cause'
 - following fair and proper procedures
 - (in narrow circumstances) for demonstrably bona fide financial exigency



Privileges of Tenure

- Academic freedom
- Economic security
- Involvement in university life and decision-making
- Institutional support



Responsibilities of Tenure

- Professionalism in librarianship
- Teaching or other contributions to instruction
- Service
- Scholarship, research, other contributions to librarian activities



Expectation after tenure is awarded

 "A member of the academic staff who is granted tenure shall maintain the high standards for which it was granted"

 [5.59 /3.59, Regulations Relating to the Employment of Academic/Librarian Staff]



How the Tenure Process Works: Initial Steps

- First-line quality assurance measures: solid hiring and re-appointment procedures
- Statement of expectations regarding teaching, research and service
- Written criteria
- A timetable
- Several levels of internal review

How the Tenure Process Works: Evaluation (1 of 2)

- Candid evaluation, willingness to take hard decisions, personal investment in a sound institutional process
- Sense of fairness and justice to both individual and institutional interests
- Denial of tenure as a last resort (but could reflect on inadequate quality assurance measures)



How the Tenure Process Works: Evaluation (1 of 2)

- The health of the tenure system rests on sound evaluations of tenure-track faculty
- Sound evaluations also leads to the fairest and most defensible outcomes
- By engaging in constructive dialogue during facultyevaluation sessions we can avoid problems



Tenure Decisions (1 of 2)

- Based on performance, not promise:
 - "A candidate is ... judged principally on performance, rather than promise"
- Relevant period of performance:
 - "the relevant period is the aggregate period of the candidate's tenure track appointment duties performed prior to that time ... explain the appointment [to tenure track] but ... do not support grant of tenure"
 - Publications prior to McGill "are not relevant to the performance ... of ...
 academic duties at McGill and ought therefore not to be factored in ..."
- Exceptions:
 - Hires with tenure
 - Early tenure consideration



Tenure Decisions (2 of 2)

- **Pre-tenure-track performance** does not offset inadequate **tenure-track** performance
- Whole record during tenure-track period is relevant
- No overflow of merit or demerit from one category to another
- No "double counting" of achievements
- **Comparison group**: not necessarily a candidate's own unit or another unit in the University (thus, use of external evaluators)



The Bottom Line

- Granting tenure is the most important decision we make at McGill
- Tenure decisions define the Faculty or the Library
- The tenured professoriate and librarians define the University
- Department Tenure Committees (DTC) must resist any tendency to defer hard judgements to the campus-wide University Tenure Committee (UTC) or administrative authority (the Provost and/or the Principal) or to governance procedures (Appeals Committee)



Questions for Reflection

- Does this person's teaching, scholarship, and service reflect the established criteria on the three dimensions of academic duties for the Department, the Faculty, and the University?
- Can this person and his/her work be taken as "representative" of the high standards of McGill University?
- Will this tenure decision be good for the Department, the Faculty, and the University?



Conclusions: Striving for Excellence

There is always room for improvement in the tenure process.

 We are constantly working to strengthen evaluation procedures and the nature of deliberations at all stages.



Comments?

Questions?

Suggestions?

Feedback?